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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/076,326	02/14/2002	David Carew	AUS920010969US1	1982

23550 7590 01/30/2006

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EXAMINER	
PIERRE, MYRIAM	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2654	

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/076,326	CAREW ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Myriam Pierre	2654	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 November 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's arguments filed 11/10/2005 regarding Office Action of 08/10/2005, the proposed changes are approved by the examiner, amended claims 1, 9, 12, and 20.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 9, 11, and 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The examiner would like to bring clarification regarding the telephone interview on November 10, 2005. Applicant states in an example of the appreciated differences "Moser does not disclose, *inter alia*, '...translating selected text directly between the source language and the destination language'". The examiner was correct if the examiner stated that Moser does teach translation but appreciated the perceived differences from the applicant's point of view.

Applicant argues that Moser et al. (6,275,789, hereafter 'Moser') does not disclose "translating selected text directly between the source language and the destination language". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Moser does teach "translating selected text directly between the source language and the destination language", Fig. 2 and col. 16 lines 54-67 and col. 17 lines 1-17. The linked alterative language does translate from the source language to an alternative language, thus, Moser does teach translation.

Applicant argues that Moser does not teach "translating selected text directly between the source language and the destination language". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Moser does

teach directly translating the selected text from the source language to an alternative language, Fig. 10 and col. 16 lines 54-67 and col. 17 lines 1-17.

Applicant argues that "Moser never teaches that its translating is based upon this standard bilingual dictionary". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Moser does teach translating based on standard bilingual dictionary. Moser has a concordance which has a bilingual dictionary, col. 31 lines 23-67 and Figs. 2A and 22A-B, thus, Moser does teach translating based on standard bilingual dictionary.

Applicant argues that "Moser fails to teach a dictionary system for retrieving a language dictionary corresponding to the designated source language and destination language fro a remote source". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Moser does teach a dictionary system via a concordance as well as internet access which corresponds with the concordance, col. 31 lines 23-67. Moser teach does teach retrieving a language dictionary (bilingual dictionary) corresponding to the designated source language and destination language from a remote source.

Applicant argues that Moser's language dictionary and remote source is unrelated. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Moser has a concordance which interacts with the bilingual dictionary, Moser's internet also interacts with the concordance, therefore, Moser's internet access also interacts with the bilingual dictionary. Moser's language dictionary and remote source are related, via the concordance.

Applicant argues that "Moser fails to teach that the update system periodically updates the language dictionary based on a user designated language schedule". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Moser does teach "that the update system periodically updates the language dictionary based on a user designated language schedule", col. 39 lines 35-44.

Applicant argues that "the Office does not show that the source language is periodically updated based on a user designated language schedule" and "the character of the source language". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Moser does teach that the source language is periodically updated based on the language/character of source language and on the time period that the user selects, col. 39 lines 35-44.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Moser et al. (6,275,789).

As to claim 1 Moser et al. teach

A computerized system for converting selected text between languages, comprising:

an inherent language system for designating a source language and a destination language (Fig. 10 converts English to Swahili and outputs it to Indonesian, translation system Fig. 17);

a dictionary system (standard bilingual dictionary) for inherently accessing a language dictionary corresponding to the designated source language and destination language (internet col. 5 lines 50-67 and col. 6 line 1) (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines

66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages or emulations thereof. For example, the entry on the English word "insect" as it appears in an English-Swahili dictionary; internet usage is necessarily remote source, LAL, linked alternative language, system service communicative purpose, entire world immediate access to English language, for worldwide use on the intent, hence, remote access); and

an inherent translation system for translating selected text directly between the source language and the destination language based upon the language dictionary (Figs. 22A-B and Fig. 2 "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3 and col. 41 lines 54-59, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages or emulations thereof).

Claim 20 is directed toward a program with computer readable program code to implement or execute the system of claim 1, and is similar in scope and content of claim 1, therefore, claim 20 is rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 2, Moser et al. teach

an update system for updating the language dictionary based on an update schedule (defining the time period, the SL may, for example, be written English reflecting the spoken and written English of the U.S. between 1980 and 1999--and in a form that is considered "standard" by most educators col. 39 lines 35-44; thus, the update system for language dictionary is based on user defined "time period").

As to claims 3 and 21, Moser et al. teach

a pronunciation system for pronouncing the selected text based upon the language dictionary (Fig. 22B, STANDARD BILINGUAL DICTIONARY and Fig. 26, STORAGE SYSTEM: CENTRAL CONCORDANCE) (col. 35 lines 60-62 and col. 36 lines 54-65, "chant mode" for pronouncing LAL (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary"), audio files compose part of central concordance).

As to claims 4 and 22, Moser et al. teach

the selected text is pronounced in the destination language ((Fig. 22B, STANDARD BILINGUAL DICTIONARY and Fig. 26, STORAGE SYSTEM: CENTRAL CONCORDANCE) (col. 35 lines 60-62 and col. 36 lines 54-65, "chant mode" for pronouncing LAL (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary"), audio files compose part of central concordance, LAL inherently has designated language).

As to claim 5, Moser et al. teach

a key system for designating a keystroke for selecting displayed text (Fig. 14 and Fig. 16C, keywords are linked via SL WORD + CAP; col. 28 lines 1-20).

As to claims 6 and 23, Moser et al. teach

the language dictionary is downloaded from a remote source and is stored locally (internet col. 5 lines 50-67 and col. 6 line 1) (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31

lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages or emulations thereof. For example, the entry on the English word "insect" as it appears in an English-Swahili dictionary; internet usage is necessarily remote source, LAL, linked alternative language, system service communicative purpose, entire world immediate access to English language, for worldwide use on the intent, hence, remote access).

As to claims 7 and 24, Moser et al. teach

a reference system for referencing previously selected text (col. 41 lines 51-56, displays text in pre-selected modes such as hypertext relationships; thus pre-selected modes inherently references previously selected text within the parameters of hypertext or columns)

As to claim 8, Moser et al. teach

the selected text is translated from the source language to the destination language (Fig. 10, text will be sent out in Indonesian, col. 41 lines 51-56, displays text in pre-selected modes such as hypertext relationships; thus pre-selected modes inherently references previously selected text within the parameters of hypertext or columns).

As to claim 9, Moser et al. teach

a computerized system for converting selected text between languages, comprising: a language system for designating a source language and a destination language (Fig. 10 converts English to Swahili and outputs it to Indonesian, translation system Fig. 17);

a dictionary system (standard bilingual dictionary) for retrieving a language dictionary corresponding to the designated source language and destination language from a remote source (internet col. 5 lines 50-67 and col. 6 line 1) (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages or emulations thereof. For example, the entry on the English word "insect" as it appears in an English-Swahili dictionary; internet usage is necessarily remote source, LAL, linked alternative language, system service communicative purpose, entire world immediate access to English language, for worldwide use on the intent, hence, remote access);

a key system for designating a keystroke for selecting displayed text (Fig. 14 and Fig. 16C, keywords are linked via SL WORD + CAP; col. 28 lines 1-20);

a translation system for translating the selected text directly from the source language to the destination language based upon the language dictionary (Figs. 22A-B and Fig. 2 "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3 and col. 41 lines 54-59, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages or emulations thereof.);

a pronunciation system for inherently pronouncing the selected text in the destination language based upon the language dictionary (Fig. 22B, STANDARD BILINGUAL DICTIONARY and Fig. 26, STORAGE SYSTEM: CENTRAL CONCORDANCE) (col. 35 lines 60-62 and col. 36 lines 54-65, "chant mode" for pronouncing LAL (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary"), audio files compose part of central concordance); and

an update system (add new words is inherently updating the system) for updating the retrieved language dictionary (LAL, link alternative language Vocabulary) (col. 18 line 42 Table 7, 740 "add new words from cultural traditions...integrating them into the LAL vocabulary").

As to claim 10, Moser et al. teach

further comprising a reference system for referencing previously selected text (col. 41 lines 51-56, displays text in pre-selected modes such as hypertext relationships; thus pre-selected modes inherently references previously selected text within the parameters of hypertext or columns).

As to claim 11, Moser et al. teach

wherein the update system updates the language dictionary based on a designated language schedule (defining the time period, the SL may, for example, be written English reflecting the spoken and written English of the U.S. between 1980 and 1999--and in a form that is considered "standard" by most educators col. 39 lines 35-44; thus, the update system for language dictionary is based on user defined "time period").

As to claim 12, Moser et al. teach

A computerized method for converting selected text between languages, comprising:

providing an interface for designating a source language and a destination language (col. 14 lines 33-35, display results on monitor, Fig. 10; Template 728 displays in English but translated between two languages, Indonesian and Swahili);

accessing a language dictionary corresponding to the designated source language and destination language (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3);

selecting displayed text using a predefined keystroke (Fig. 14 and Fig. 16C, keywords are linked via SL WORD + CAP; col. 28 lines 1-20); and

translating the selected text directly between the source language and the destination language based on the language dictionary (Figs. 22A-B and Fig. 2 "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3 and col. 41 lines 54-59, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages).

As to claim 13, Moser et al. teach

further comprising the step of providing an interface for designating a keystroke for selecting displayed text, prior to the selecting step (Fig. 14 and Fig. 16C (near FONT features of SL, source language), keywords are linked via SL WORD + CAP; col. 28 lines 1-20; near FONT features of SL, source language, is displayed inherently to the monitor for display).

As to claim 14, Moser et al. teach

wherein the accessing step comprises downloading a language dictionary corresponding to the designated source language and destination language from a remote source ((internet col. 5 lines 50-67 and col. 6 line 1) (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages or emulations thereof.

For example, the entry on the English word "insect" as it appears in an English-Swahili dictionary; internet usage is necessarily remote source, LAL, linked alternative language, system service communicative purpose, entire world immediate access to English language, for worldwide use on the intent, hence, remote access)).

As to claim 15, Moser et al. teach

wherein the translating step comprises translating the selected text from the source language to the destination language based on the language dictionary (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary" and col. 31 lines 66-67 and col. 32 lines 1-3 and col. 41 lines 54-59, a standard bilingual-dictionary entry on the usages of the word or phrase in the source language and in any of a plurality of other natural languages or emulations thereof).

As to claim 16, Moser et al. teach

further comprising pronouncing the selected text in the destination language based on the translation dictionary (col. 35 lines 60-62 and col. 36 lines 54-65, "chant mode" for pronouncing LAL (Fig. 22B "standard bilingual dictionary") which includes the selected files which inherently , audio files compose part of central concordance).

As to claim 17, Moser et al. teach

further comprising referencing previously selected text (col. 41 lines 51-56, displays text in pre-selected modes such as hypertext relationships; thus pre-selected modes inherently

references previously selected text within the parameters of hypertext or columns).

As to claim 18, Moser et al. teach

further comprising updating (adding new words is inherently updating) the language dictionary (col. 18 line 42 Table 7, 740 add new words, from LAL vocabulary).

As to claim 19, Moser et al. teach

further comprising providing an interface for designating an update schedule for updating the language dictionary (col. 18 line 42 Table 7, 740 "add new words from cultural traditions...integrating them into the LAL vocabulary").

As to claim 25, Moser et al. teach

a program code for updating the language dictionary (computer program software; defining the time period, the SL maybe written in English between 1980 and 1999 col. 39 lines 35-44 and col. 40 lines 26-35; thus, the computer program code would inherently include the update system is based on user defined "time period").

As to claim 26, Moser et al. teach

a program code for designating an update schedule for updating the language dictionary (computer program software; defining the time period, the SL may, for example, be written English reflecting the spoken and written English of the U.S. between 1980 and 1999--and in a form that is considered "standard" by most educators col. 39 lines 35-44 and col. 40 lines 26-35;

thus, the computer program code would inherently include an update system for language dictionary is based on user defined "time period").

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

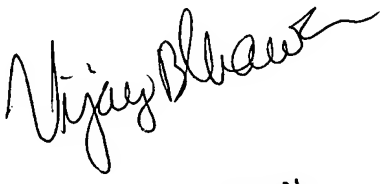
6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Myriam Pierre whose telephone number is 571-272-7611. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on 571-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MP

1/13/2005



VIJAY CHAWAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER